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PRICE THREE CENTS.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of a Rebel Official Document Detailing the Recent Plans of General Early.

THE AFFAIR AT JONESVILLE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad All Right.

Working of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Recent Raid Upon Petersburg.

Description of the Place and Its Defences.

The Excitement in Cumberland and Patriotism of the Citizens.

General Kelley's Official Report to Governor Boreman,

Besnatch from General Kelley to Gov. A. J. Boreman.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 7, 1864. A despatch just received from Colonel Thoburn, com nding at Petersburg, informs me that the rebel force ing him for several days past has retreated to the Shenandoah valley. The force was a formida-one, consisting of three brigades—Lee's, Walker's -all under the command of General Fitzburh

ure the garrison at Petersburg, take New Creek and beristid, destroy our stores, and break the railroad burning the bridges, &c., &c.

I am happy to inform you that the great raid under-

tam happy to inform you that the great raid under-ben by General Early, in retallation for our late move-sate in this department, has thus far fesuited in complete failurd or fizzle. An empty wagon ain of Col. Thoburn's, returning from Petersburg, was spetured by a portion of the enemy's forces. With this section they have not thus far been able to inflict upon sjury. Many deserters are coming in, and our are picking up many stragglers.
railroad is safe and trains are running regu-

weather is cold and the snow is several inches B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier General.

Our New Creek Correspondence.

New CREEK, Jan. 4, 1864. stion of various rebai movements, all tending to abow at the late successful raid of General Averill on the rginia and Tennessee Railroad has aroused the rebels ourse of action intended to indemnify them for he request of General Lee we are aware. Be the rebel plan is to keep us engaged in protecting er defending our own lines, the better to keep our mountand ambitious officers from interfering again ications of General Longstreet. How this rebet plan will be successful, of course rem

Colonel Boyd, formerly a captain in the First New the town. In these operations we captured a few prisoners. The stories told by these prisoners are conflicting Beace they are not considered reliable enough for publi o; but from what all of them say it is eviden that our late raid not merely alarmed, but aroused rekels to much exertion to prevent a similar ocace After being driven out of Winchester, Imboder sell back to Kearnstown, in the neighborhood of which command of a cavalry brigade, was still in search of the fugitives at last accounts. In the charge after Imbogaged, and gave him a long and rapid chase.

The enemy yesterday captured a train of ours, when about six or eight miles this side of Petersburg. The in was on its way to New Creek, almost empty. estack was made on the train guard, seventy-five strong at the junction of the Petersburg and Moorfield and Alle the enemy obtained possession of about thirty-five

We have received information that the rebels were moving in ferce on Petersburg, West Virginia, for the e of attacking and attempting to capture the gar rison there stationed. It is expected that a desperate ight will ensue, as Colonel Theburn is in command at Petersburg. He will receive all possible assistance from Colonel Mulligan, who commands the division in which Thoburn commands the Second brigade. Petersburg is well fortified. To accomplish his purpose the enemy most be very expeditions. Delay will prove fatal to his in be very expeditions. Delay will prove fatal to his interests. It is confidently believed Thoburn can hold out
antil movements elsewhere compositive the cuemy to abandon
the stege. Fitzhugh Lee's and Roser's rebel commands
are moving in the neighborhood of Petersburg, or between Petersburg and New Creek
It is snowing to-day-sufficiently beavy to materially interiers with the movements of the rebel columns.

General Kelley has given orders that if the works at
Tetersburg are assaulted the place sugt be defended at
all hazards, and until such time as reinforcements can
cut their way in.

as stuated about eleven males from Mocrfield, the county seast of Hardy earnty, on the south branch of the Polomad river. It is near the celebrated gap in the Patterson creek Mountains, called the Petersburg Gap. Before the war Petersburg was an insignificant village of about four hundred inhabitants. At the present time the place is as dispitated as a worn out of that. At one time it boasted of two or three stores, a gaidler's shop, a "village black smith," a tamory and two latels, where the big bags (understand this literally) were in the labit of remaining as permanent greeffs. The town is sociated on the aide of a full rising from the water, and the position, in a mintary point of view, is considered as one afferding opportunity for a strong defence. There are some heights that overleak the town. These we have fortified. The neutry is open for some considerable distance around the town.

which rues at the base of the hill, is from two bundred and in y to three hundred feet wide. It is not very neep, but exceedingly rapid. The bed of the river is very

but exceedingly rapid. The bed of the river is very rocky.

MODERSEIN STATES AND STATES AND STATES AND STATES AND VERY Well built. There were many substants, and very well built. There were many substants brick houses with the roots been. It has good pablic buildings and a hatel, it is assumed in the midst or a valley fifteen miles long, and, on an average, three miles wide. The valley contains some of the richest and in the State. Really all the farmhouses are substantially built and pleasanty located, The valley is hemmed in with mountaine two thousand feet high, and a posse sed of as pictoresque forms of womey as one ero ma many part of me inde States. The was the great cattle raising county of Virginia. The fand was worth, in times of peace, from one hundred to cate harded and afty dollars per arc. It raised stress tabulous quantities of e ro, which was deviced to recting attitude for market. The inhabitants were wearly, joylal and int. They were great deer and bear funiters in

CUMPERLAND, Md., Jan. 4-Night. The latest news which we have received up to this this afternoon. Scouts coming in bring intelligence which leaves the impression that New Creek or Cumber-land will be threatened, if not actually attacked. That at all unlikely that the enemy will make a demonstration on several points, for the purpose of diverting attention from the beleaguered garrison at Petersburg, as also to prevent, if possible, reinforcements from being sent to its

rebel force is advancing in three main columns, and apupon with great suspicion, because it is not at all uncommon for a few mounted men- to be sent out on a scout, and report themselves as the

main movements. In this matter it is very probable we are not much deceived.

A prisoner whom we took stated that the release were sent out to cut the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohie line, to prevent General Grant from sending reinforcements to General Meade, it having been reported that General Hocker was returning with his command to the Army of the Potomac. Ou questioning the prisoner closely, it was evident that he did not know much about the general movements of the rebels; but he knew this much; that troops had arrived at Lynchburg from Longstreet's corps. Can it be that the present demonstrations against General Reliey are made for the purpuse of covering a runaway movement from General Foster?

made for the purpose of covering a runaway movement from General Foster?

The excitement in Cumberland to-night is tolerably great. There is a great deal of expectancy—of many things. Many of the storekeepers are prudently taking care of their valuables.

It has been snowing all day, and now the ground is thickly covered with the "fleecy white." Notwithstanding the unsestled state of military affairs, the oltizens take of sloighs and belis and joyous rides, while the snow bids fair to serve us on the principle of the wonderful gourd before morning.

CUMBERLAND

is one hundred and eighty miles from Baltimore, the capital of Alleghany county, Md., site of "Old Fort Cumberland," and the eastern terminus of the great National Road to the Western States. It is pecularly situated, with great mountains on every side, containing was beds of superior bituminous coal, much of which is mined by New York capital, and consumed by ocean steamers and manufactories at the Fast. The population of Cumberland is about ten thousand.

PASSENGER TRAINS STOPPED.

manufactories at the East. The population of Cumberland is about ten thousand.

PASSENGER TRAINS STOPPED.

For prudential reasons the passenger trains were stopped from running to-night. The enstward bound train from Wheeling was stopped at Piedmont, a place located two bundred and seven miles from Baltimore. Piedmont, as its name implies, is at the "foot of the mountain." It is the dividing line between the second and third divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It owes its origin and rapid growth entirely to the railroad. Piedmont is distant eventuen miles from Altamont, the latter place being two hundred and twenty-four miles from Baltimore. Altamont, at "the top of the mountain," is two thousand seven hundred feet above Baltimore—the greatest railway altitude in the United States. The ascent of the grade (though imperceptible from its case and safety) is one of the boldest and grandest scenes of combined art and nature to be found anywhere in this country.

If Cumberland should be attacked General Kelley has

orderly.

If Cumberland should be attacked General Kelley has letermined to defend it to the last extremity.

The citizens are not nearly as much excited over these movements as I have observed them on similar occasions in other parts of the country.

snow distributed upon their uniforms. General Kelley feels confident in his ability to hold this place. Fitzbugh of rebel cavalry, two regiments of infantry and nine pieces of artillery.

have volunteered to help defend Cumberland. Major

The streets are thickly covered with snow, and not withstanding the activity prevalent among the military

compilment, by perplexing them as to the nature of our own movements. Of course it is a "diamond cut diamond" aftair. Each party is cautious, but active beyond an ordinary degree.

CUMPERLAND, Md., Dec. 5-P. M. PRICE PARKET LINES.

Colonel Mulligan reported from New Creek to day that a rebel picket was stationed at Ridgeville, a small place situated in Hampsbire county, in a very mountainous disnine miles from New Creek.

This afternoon the snow continues to fall fast and heavily. It is beyond question that this snow storm will very seriously affect the rebel movements.

Faving now made all possible preparation to defend the threatened points, scouts in force have been sent out to discover the whereaboute, just at this time, of the rebel columns, while other parties have been despatched to give the rebels an invitation to take up their beds and walk—in other words, to compel them to fight or fall

water-in ether words, to competition to tight or fail back.

It General Kelley had sufficient arms and ammunition he could have repelled the rebel raiders with only the citizens of Alleghamy country, who either volunteered or were willing to turn out and defend the railroad line at Cumberland or New Creek. The citizens of Frostburg, Mount Savage and other placks, volunteered, in large numbers, their services to the government for the occasion, to be used in any necessary manner. The loyalty and patriotism displayed by many of them were truly astonishing. The free and generous manner in which they volunteered to meet the requirements of the occasion was the best test of their loyalty that the most skeptical could desire.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jap. 6, 1864.

About thirty rebels yesterday got into Springfield (which is not a very great distance from Cumperland) and, after remaining a short time, hastily left the town They did no particular damage on the line of their march. but seemed to be looking around for adults, to press them nto the rebel service.

PRISONERS-DESERVERS. To night Colonel Kraetz, commanding this post, forwards by rail a large batch of prisoners to Wheeling. Deserters by rall a large batch of prisoners to Wheeling. Desertors commence to come into our lines in goodly numbers. They come to us with the old story—"Nothing to war, nothing to eat, and tired of the war." A great many of them are foreigners. These foreigners say they were pressed into the rebel service against their will. One inglishman said he had been confibed in prison because he retused to serve when notified that he had been conscripted. On the whole, the prisoners and deserters are very badly off for clothes. No doubt they have suffered occurrely from the cold weather of the two past months. Major Escatt is going home to Pennsylvania, with authority to raise a regiment.

flerhops by mere acodent, rather than through gross entirement, on the part of a robel brighde commander, we we become possessed of an official document setting forth what was intended to be the original plac of Gen. Early's late operations.

I have not now the opportunity to enter into details. nit in a general way will etate that General Sariy was to t the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad at Martingburg, and ev a combination of movements attempt the capture of Freez. As the latter place Seneral Early, having heard that we were concentrating troops at Martingburg, and having also been reliably informed that General averill was there with a strong cavalry force, letermined, after a consultation with several condecton that be could not attack Martinsburg with my likelihood of success, and that he could not now re treat without bringing censure on bimself for having act tanced on so hazardous an enterprise without also have us in some way. He therefore despatched Generals Fitzbeigh Lee and Resser to attempt the capture of the parrises at Petersburg, Hardy county. How this railed the reader already knows.

Rosser was to try and get into Comberland, and capture

CENERAL EARLY'S FAILURE.

the Recent Rebel Failure Scene of Western Virginia.



&c. This is what the official rebel document says in regard to the late movements and the different plans

formation in regard to the strength and position of the rebal commands and the avowed intentions of reversi rebel officers high in position.

A report is in circulation relative to the capture of the garrison at Jonesville, West Virginia, leaving the infer Virginia is responsible for our loss at that place. Such is not the fact. The command thus captured was within

he limits of General Foster's department. The weather continues very cold here and the sleighing

regard to the effect of the amnesty proclamation among the rebel soldiers. Deserters from almost all the rebel commands enter our lines, bringing us;information of sometimes the highest importance. They take the oath of allegiance, and then, instead of becoming a burther to the government, are usefully employed to the public benefit. Every opportunity is afforded them to avoid the

chances of capture by rebel raiders.

The question is saked, why did not General Kelley follow up the rebels when they commenced to retreat? This question can briefly and satisfactorily be answered thus: The very elements that interfered with the rebel movements also retarded our own, and prevented us from inflicting that injury on the raiders that we otherwise could have done. The effort was made to follow them up, and our cavalry did attack the rear o one or two of the enemy's columns, picking up stragglers and the like; but on a careful consideration of the woole facts of the case it was found that a general movement at that time would have been hazardous in the extreme, from uncontrollable physica causes, besides entailing fetal effects to a large number of men and horses from the severe state of the weather Besides, what would have been gamed? Even conceding the fact that our plans would have been entirely success near an equivalent for the losses, from the effect of the weather and other causes, that we should have necesat one time believed his object to have been secure effectually, and gave out that he had captured the garrison at Petersburg, and that he would certainly get into Cum-berland or New Creek on the following day.

stating that the rebels have retreated from these vicini

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINSAM, Jan. 9, 1864. Gen. Thomas has issued an order assessing thirty tho and dollars on rebel sympathizers living within ten mile of the recent murder of three soldiers near Mulberry Tenn., the money to be divided between the families of

Obstuary.

REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE W. STORER, UNITED STATES
NAVY.

Rear Admiral George W. Storer died at Portsmouth, H., on Friday, the 8th instant, having served his country faithfully for over balf a century. He has left behind him a host of warm friends and admirers. He vas born in New Hampsbire, but was appointed a mid shipman in the navy from the State of Maine, his war rant bearing date of January 16, 1809. On the 24th of July, 1813, he was commissioned a lieuterant and was attached to the Independence (74). In 1819 we find him one of the officers of the old frigate Congress. In the following year he was transferred to the Java frigate. In 1820 he was attached to the Constitation, then the flagship of Commodore J. Rodgers, on the Mediterrapeas station. He remained in this chip a full

cruise, which was a lengthened one.
In 1826 be returned to the United States, and was sta tioned at the Portsmooth (N. H.) Navy Yard, where he re-mained until 1831. On the 24th of April, 1828, he was pert rank to captain. In 1831 he was ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war Boston, eighteen guns, attache mand of this vessel during her cutire craise, returning it 1833, and was then ordered again to the Fortzmouth Navy Yard. to the Mediterranean squadron. He remained in com-

ard.
On the 9th of February, 1837, he was prometed to a cap-argov and was put on waiting orders. In 1840 he was or-On the 9th of February, 1837, he was promised to a cap-taincy and was put on waiting orders. In 1840 he was co-dered to the command of the receiving ship columbus, at Boston. The following year he was in command of the Potomac frigate on the coast of Brazil. He came bome in 1843, and waited orders at Portsmonth, N. H. He was soon ordered to the command of the Portsmonth Navy Yard, and remained at that station until 1847, when he was detached. In 1848 he was the commanding officer of the Brazil squadron, which consisted of the Brandywite frigate as flagship, steamer Alleghany, brig Perry and schooner On Raby e. In 1840 the 8t. Louis stoop relieved the Alleghany and the do kn-by e was sent home and the storeship Helief was added to the equadron.

offectually, and gave out that he had captured the garrison at Petersburg, and that he would certainly get into Cumberland or New Creek on the following day.

Our Weshington Despatch.

Washington Despatch.

Nashington Despatch.

Nashington Despatch.

Nashington Despatch.

Samington Despatch.

Nashington Despatch.

Eatracons. Md., and it is morely a scare cansed by the movement of one or two annels parties of reole (avalry in the Sheunddan valley.

The Press Despatches.

Eatracons. Md., and 9, 564.

Eatracons. Md., and 9, 564.

Tellable information from Cumberland, Md., this morely and gone in the direction of Stantton.

All is quist along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Eaffrond, and trales are running regularly.

Washington, Jan. 9-6. M.

It was etasted under than a week ago that the rebest were moving towards Winchester, with an intention probably, of proceeding beyond that toward.

Into report is now werified.

Washington, Jan. 9-6. M.

This report is now werified.

Washington, Jan. 9-6. M.

The powerment, it is merely accessary to say, have to be a power of the call is despited by the was announced as the country of the proceeding beyond that toward.

This report is now werified.

Washington, Jan. 9-2.00 f. M.

Share the receipt of the newspaper telegram entry that morning announcing the appearance of Fitzhugh Lee and imbouring with a rebell force, in those columns, threstening report is now designed to the fitzhugh Lee and imbouring with a rebell force, in those columns, threstening report is now weighted.

Washington, Jan. 9-2.00 f. M.

Share the receipt of the new

Trinis at Police Headquarters. LIVELY CASE FROM THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT— SINGULAR CASE OF SWEARING—POLICEMEN CLUB-RING CITIZENS WITHOUT CAUSE—AN EYE FOR FIF-

THEN CENTS, ETC., ETC.
The trials at police headquarters have gradually increased in importance entil the present time, when they amount to from sixty to seventy cases per week. Tuescays and Fridays are the regular trial days, and the court room in the new police headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry street, has recently been fitted up, provided with chairs for witnesses and the public generally, and other wise rendered suitable for the transaction of the business for which it is designed. Probably there is no other method by which the public, may learn so much of a this. A large number of the complaints are of a frivo-lous character; but some are quite important and assist of citizens and the duty of the guardians of the public peace in preserving them. The trials begin punctually at

of citizens and the duty of the guardians of the public peace in preserving them. The trials begin punctually at eleven o'cleek, and are open to such parties as may choose to attend, the preference of seats being given to witnesses and officers on trial. President Acton and Commissioner Bergen preside as yet.

The trials for the week opened with several cases of minor importance, which were succeeded by the case of officer Sands, of the Fitteenth precinct, charged with neglect of duty. The complainant in this case-was Mrs. Anna Warner, a very respectable appearing lady, who stated that she was sitting quietly at her home, when the door bell was rung so violently as to cause her to go to the door. There she found a young woman, who appeared to be a disreputable character, and who inquired for a gentleman who occupied a furnished room up stairs. She told her to go away, as she did not think the gentleman desired to see her; but the girl insisted that he was indebted to her several dollars, and she must see him and get it. Mrs. Warner closed the door; but the girl continued ringing the bell violently, rousing the whole neighborhood. Mrs. Warner went out to call a policeman, and sent her husband had gone, the girl assaulted Mrs. Warner, dragging her down the steps by the hair of the head, and otherwise injuring her. After the difficulty was all over, officer Sands came up, and was told to take the girl not castody. He wished to know if any one would make a charge against her, and Mrs. Warner responded yes, as soon as she could get her bonnet and shawl to go to the station house; but when she came out to go she found the girl had disappeared. Miss Ettle Warner, a daughter of Mrs. Warner, corroborated the statement made by her mother, and further, that the girl came, and inquired for Mr. Foal, the goultemen who occupied the furnished room, and said she wanted her money; and further, that Mr. Foal had passed into the house of the furnished room, and said she wanted her money; and further, that Mr. Foal had passed into

none containing any salient points or that would any of the peculiar workings of the force. They rapidly dispused of, and the Board adjourned.

The Custom House Affair.

Paimer who has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette was "recommended for the position he filled by many prominent public men, among whom was our late worthy Mayor, Mr. George Opdyke." In justice to that gentle man, and also knowing your determination and wish, it man, and also knowing your determination and wish, if possible, of allowing nothing but truth to appear in the columns of your paper, I deem it but right to inform you that Mr. Opdyke could certainly not have recommended Paimer for any appointment in the Custom House or elsowhere, from the very fact that he (Mr. Opdyke) toldine personally in his own private office at the City Hall, in November, 1862, that he was unacquainted with l'almer, and not only did not have him appointed, but did not know who recommended him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

The Contraband Trade.

Surveyor Andrews, suspecting L. J. Olmstead, of Yonkers, of being engaged in the contraband trade of sending goods ito the rebeis by way of Havana and Nas-Three special aids proceeded to Yonkers and investigate the facts, and were subsequently authorized to arres found which had unmistakably run the blockade Olmstead's family reside at Yonkers; but for the last two years he has been spending the chief part of his time h Havana, where he pretended to be engaged in some pub-Nassau who were sending goods forwarded to them to the rebels. Devier was his agent in Havana, and he shipped Sanders & Long were his agents in Nassau. Olmstead been handed over to the United States Marshal for safe

Jan. 9 - Henry C. Watson vs. Harney Williams .- A motion was made this morning to set aside the verdict in this case on the ground of excessive damages, and asking for a new trial. The motion was opposed by plaintiff, and the Judge denied the application, with \$10 costs.

Personal Intelligence. Personal Intelligence.

The widow of stephen A. Douglas is engaged as a clerk in the Pressury Department at Washington.

The injury to Surgeon General Hammond, from the accident which recently befell him in the West, is much greater than was at first apprehended. He was passing in a hurry out of a door, and atruck his head violently against a beam that had eccaped his sight. The blow prostrated him, making him insensible. On recovering his recollection it was thought be was recovering; but paralysis of the lower limbs soon after set in, and yet continues upon blus.

The writer of a letter from Salt Lake City, in alluding to the theatre recently erected there, states:—"Last night I counted in Brigham Young's family box ninety-three women and children, and the box was not near full. He occupied an elegant private box with his two favorite

Justice Smith rendered judgment in the case of Respath against the American Consell General, Jushua R. Gidings, at Montreal, on the dist uit. The judgment was given at great length, and went to sustain the capins, and, as a consequence, holds the bail good for the appearance of the defendant, and the damages, should such be given. The affidavite placed on the record by decendant's counsel were ordered to be struck off as irrelevant and calumnicus. An appeal was taken by Mr. Gidding's counsel.

George Peabony, the London banker, has sent over to he hadive town of Panyers, Mass., by the steamship asia, just arrived, upwards of two thousand volumes of two thousand volumes.

Denote John Phillips, residing at Storbridge, Mass., is now in his one hendred and fourth year. This venerable man was born in Massachusetts when Goorge II, was King of Great Beltain. He was drafted in 1276, and served in the early part of the American Revolution, and has a distinct recollection of the battle of Bunker Hill, which to k place when he was fifteen years old. He has lived all his life on one farm, ate at one table, and during a space of nicely years has not had a severe sickness.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Judge of the Halifax Admiralty Court Declares Her Seizure Piracy.

The Advocate General in Favor of Bestoring Her to Her Owners,

Hon. J. W. Johnston, Advocate General for the crown; W. A. D. Morse, Esq., counsel for the owners of the Chesapeake; J. W. Ritchie, Esq., counsel for the Con-federates.

the cause was entertained upon the ground that the seizure of the vessel was a piratical act. His epinion was that the vessel ought to be given up to her owners.

Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate the probability of an application of the Confederates for her.

His Honor declared he would not entertain anything of

the kind. Mr. Ritchie then gave his interpretation of the law upon the validity of the selzure, contending that any citizen of the Southern confederacy, with or without a

ommission, has an absolute right to seize any vessel belonging to the federals, and it would be a lawful prize. The Advocate General said that he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this court, as there was a pretence of her being a lawful prize. But there was prime facie evidence that the capture was piracy. His opinion

was that the vessel should be delivered over to best

Adjourned to the 13th instant.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. William Young's Despatch. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 186-

It is reported to-day that General Hancock, of the Second army corps, has been relieved and ordered to report at Washington, and that General Warren has been ordered from New York to resume the command of the Second corps. This is coupled with another rumor that General Meade will resign, and that General Hancocks will succeed him in the command of the Army of the

Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment, is now in command of the First brigade, First

THE WEATERR. The weather last night was very cold, but it is milder to-day, though the snew does not diminish. It is not, however, inconveniently deep.

General Meade went to Washington this morning on a special train.

The ordinary rate of speed on the railroad to Alexandria is twelve miles an hour; but a party of officers were rushed over a short piece of the road, one evening lately! FORTRES MONROE, Jan. 6, 1864.

Joseph Bowers and — Brashard, of the New York

Mounted Rifles, escaped from the Yorktown jail of the night of December 29. The former was captured by gave himself up last evening, saying he had been out on

a raid. Major General Butler returned to Fortress Monroe

evening.

All vessels reported to have arrived here during the past week sailed this forenoon. Wind northwest.

The engineer and two firemen who were captured from

the Star of the West, and who escaped from the Nich mond prison, arrived here to-day. Daring Robberies in Loudon County, Va.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1864.

A letter from Loudon county, Virginia, states that daring robberies are being everywhere committed and money exterted from the inhabitants to save their

existed before during the war.

The depredations are represented to be committed by

Southern deserters. There being no protect on afford them, the citizens are compelled to submit.

The Ship Tonquin Burned by a Rebell Sailing Vessel. PORTLAND, Jan. 9, 1864.

The ship Tonquin, Dupont, for Havre, was burned by rebel sailing vessel, October 26, in latitude ten degrees south, longitude thirty-two degrees west.

There is no American ship Tonquin, and the vessel roported burned may be the ship Tarquin, of Euston, Capt. Hoyt, from the coast of Sumatra, with a cargo of pepper,

bound to Pernambugo for orders. utes south, longitude thirty-live degrees ave minutes

[Our latest European news reports' the arrival of the ship Tonkin, Captain Dupont, at Havre, which wessel coported having been boarded by a rebel sailing ves or in "ten degrees south," from which statement the above is undoubtedly fabricated.—Eo Henare.]

Movements of European Steamers.

Boston: Jan. 9, 1864. The steamship Africa, from Hallfax, is below, but in consequence of there being so much floating ice about she will not come up to port until daylight. ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9, 1864. The steamship Bohemian, Captain Borland, from Liverport at half-past seven o'clock this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the Africa at Halifax.

THE NEW YORK INWARD BOUND. The steamship New York, from Southampton, which put in here short of coal, sailed for New York at pind o'clock last night.

Escape of a Union Sold

HE IS IMPRISONED, GETS PREE, AND IS
WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

D. A. Edsall, an intelligent D. A. Edsall, an intelligent young soldier belonging to

the Twenty seventh regiment of New York State Volum eers, is now in this city, after having accomplished series of extraordinary escapes from the rebol army. He was taken by the rebels at Meridian Station, Mississ sippi, on the 22d of July last, and taken to Savaneal Georgia. While on his way to that city he made his escape from his guard twice. He was immediately chased with bloodhounds, which the rebels employ to catch both negroes and Yankee descriters. He was ironed made his escape, and was again captured by Captaid

and placed in barracks in Savannah. From this place he made his escape, and was again captured by Captain Bradford, son of Governor Bradford, of Maryland. However, and the placed in Savannah jail, in a cell six by four in extont and eight feet high.

He was, with four others, employed in cleaning cut the cells. His food was one meal a day, concisting of enequarter pound of beet and a bit of worn dodger bread, which the negroes, being friendly to them, know ing them to be Yankees, sent them in.

When an attack on Savannah was threatened, Edsall, with many of the Union prisoners, was taken to Atlanta. He was in Atlanta for two weeks, and while there, on the 2d of December, about four hundred prisoners from the array of Gen. Burnside were brought in, and five days' rations served to them, and they were ordered to trarch for Richmond next morning at five o'clock. Mr. Edsall fell in with the large body of prisoners secretly, and thus went to Wilmington. N. C., where he escaped, with the assistance of Capt. Diverly, of the Eight Michigan cavalry, and Capt. Jennings, of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohie. From this place he was photed through the swanup by negroes to Smithville, N. C. This was his fourth and last escape. He was sent on to Hamptof Roads in the steamer James Alger, from Beaufort, N. C. Here he was liberated. Edsall arrived in New York of Saturday, the 2d unst.

Wilmington is guarded by about two thousand merowing the strong, and, in his opinion, two of our Boniters could take it.